SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1893.

The Constitutional Method.

It is pretty clear that a deficit in the Treasury is at hand. Hundreds of statesmen and philosophers of various status and degree are engaged in finding out a way to make it good. An income tax is a favorite method among the Populists; an increased tax on beer and spirits is proposed by some statisticians, and both these schemes are anti-Democratic and unjust. The Demoeratic platform lays down the principle that "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only," thus leaving it to be understood that tariff duties shall be the main source of Federal revenue under Democratic administration.

It is a curious circumstance that in look ing out for some means of filling this temporary deficit, nobody has inquired into the ethod indicated by the Constitution of the United States; and yet nothing can be plainer than that the framers of the Constitution contemplated the employment of this method for just such emergencies as the present. "Representative and direct taxes," we read in the first article and the second section of the Constitution, "shall be apportloned among the several States which may be included within this Union, ccording to their respective numbers."

Does not this mean that direct taxation levied upon the States in proportion to their respective population, is the right method of providing against such a deficit? It is the method contemplated by the Constitution, and, under all circumstances, the Constitution is the safest guide for those who undertake to conduct the Government of this country.

## A Distinctly Un-Democratic Plan.

Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, a distinguished student of the subject of taxation, advises the Democratic party to double the internal revenue tax on beer and raise the tax on tobacco to the rates of 1882. Thus, he believes, an additional revenue of \$60,000,000 may be obtained.

It is exceedingly doubtful whether such increased taxes would produce such an increased revenue or anything approaching it, but it is not at all doubtful that they would do violence to Democratic theory and principle. Their imposition would aggravate the discrimination against two particular domestic industries, which already conflicts with the Democratic doctrine that the burdens of taxation should rest on all alike. It is not fair to tax the producers and consumers of beer and tobacco more than other people. No greater proportionate contribution to the expenses of the Government should be exacted from them than from the rest of our citizens; and under Democratic doctrine it cannot be exacted without extortion. The people have been allowed to get their imported luxuries of tea, coffee, and sugar duty free, and it would be an absurdity to make them pay taxes on their luxuries of domestic production, beer and tobacco.

The Democratic party having been intrusted with power to sweep away every trace of unconstitutional protection by means of a revenue tariff, it is inferentially prohibited from discriminating in taxation against any domestic industry, either for its special protection or its special injury. The Democratic principle is neither to assist the people in their business by Government interference, nor hamper them, but to leave them to manage it in their own way and to the best advantage which they are capable of securing.

Moreover, the Chicago platform, so emphatically ratified by the people, says nothing about increasing internal revenue taxes. Those taxes were a war measure, and the strict Democratic doctrine is that they should be removed, not augmented. That was the ground taken by Mr. TILDEN. They are a form of taxation odious to the and burdensome to the normal progress of domestic industry. Absolute free trade within our own borders is the Democratic idea.

The only revenue considered by the Chicago platform is the revenue from a tariff. and the Democratic principle regarding that is laid down in unmistakable terms:

"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Demogratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff du-ties, except for the purpose of revenue only; and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when hom estly and economically administered."

The implication here is that the revenue is to be derived from a tariff imposed upon imports alone. It is to be a tariff whose burdens shall be distributed equally and borne equally. It is to yield revenue enough for "the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered." It is not to be increased or decreased for the benefit of any particular industries or individuals, but solely with a view to the benefit of the revenue of the Government, in which every citizen shares. Least of all can it be so constructed as to involve a deficiency of revenue, which must be made up, as Mr. WELLS proposes, by increasing the burdens of internal taxation imposed on particular

domestic industries. His plan will not work. It is un-Demoeratic, unjust. Moreover, there is no excuse for resorting to it as a means of raising the necessary revenue. Revenue enough can easily be raised by a tariff, both by the reduction and the increase of duties, the most equitable plan being one horizontal ad valorem impost upon all articles alike. The reduction will so greatly increase the Importation of certain classes of goods as to bring in a much larger revenue than is now obtainable under the unconstitutional tariff. The imposition of equal duties on articles now admitted free, in contravention of the Democratic principle of tariff taxation, like tea, coffee, and sugar, for instance, will also vastly augment the revenue, and bring it up to all the needs of an honesily and economically administered Government.

# Who the Deuce Is Pillsbury?

We receive on an average fifty suggestions or inquiries a day as to this fascinating subject. The literature of this department is growing enormously, and all that we hope to accomplish in regard to it is to give a few specimens, which will illustrate in some faint degree its variety and its vigor. It is not too much to say that hundreds of thousands of eyes are viewing the landscape o'er, in the hope that the Wanderer may be overtaken and welcomed. The hunt is at its beight, and the quarry will be found, if it can be found, if it exists, if it

is not a viewless creature of phantasy. It is a curious circumstance brought to light by the publication of to-day's Pillsburiana, that two PILLSBURYS, the Hon. ZENAS T. of Toad Hill and the Hon. GER-SHOM F. of Squissitt, are candidates for the | 600,000. Worgester is close behind, employ-

directly opposite platforms. We suspect, however, that these demonstrations are austerely local, for we are informed by private advices from Boston that PILLSBURY son between 1892 and 1891, the analysis of has not yet appeared in politics. It is a "mixed up mess," as the saying is, and we

can make nothing out of it. The report that Pillsbury was camping out on the shores of Sh'pond in Plymouth appears to be erroneous, and the Town Clerk of Cuttyhunk says no such person is known to him. The parts near the Connecticut line have not yet been searched thoroughly, but they will be if the weather holds good. ALBERT EDWARD PILLSBURY has disappeared, too. The early poem of his which we give to-day, is a trifle juvenile, full of words rather than thoughts, yet not without promise. It throws no light, autobiographical or psychological, however, on the question which is howled from Greylock and in the fastnesses of Squibtocket, roared amid the marshes of Cambridgeport, and whispered in the sedges of Burn Shirt and the Clam: Who the deuce is PILLSBURY?

#### Brother Boles Takes Iowa Out of the Union for the Campaign.

The Hon. Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa, began his third campaign with a speech at Grundy Centre last Saturday. He declined all national issues, and asserted that the issues in Iowa this year are local, namely: the insincerity of the Republicans in abandoning prohibition, and the necessity of some sort of a non-partisan State Board of Charities and Correction. He said that the tariff was not a partisan question, was not in issue between the parties, and could have no place in the State politics of Iowa, because the result of the Iowa election could not affect tariff legislation. This is what it is to be a Democrat, how-

ever able and earnest, in a Republican State where you are looking for election by means of Republican votes. If there is any question more partisan than the tariff, we should like to know what it is College professors may be able to view the tariff under the air pump of abstraction, but the majority of men cannot look at it in that way. We have passed the days of humbug non-partisan tariff commissions A Republican is a protectionist, and a Democrat an enemy of protection, by the mere force of the terms. While the Democrats are skinning protection, and protection is setting up its last howl, Mr. Bores kindly invites the Iowans to consider that the tariff is a non-partisan non-issue. For the purposes of the campaign, Iowa is to be an independent nation, a reservation such as the Brooklyn Mugwumps dream of into which the noise of the political captains and the shouting at Washington and else-

As to the result of the Iowa election hav ing no effect upon tariff legislation at Washington, Governor Boies is right enough, but he puts himself into an unfortunate position. His defeat, if he be defeated, will be attributed by the Republicans to a reaction in favor of protection. The more eager he is to avoid discussing national issues, the more eager will they be to discuss them. In 1892 Iowa showed itself to be still faithful to the unconstitutional tariff. It gave a great plurality for the culminating atrocity of class legislation. Will Mr. Boirs, who has worked so hard in former campaigns for tariff reform, campaigns too, in which there was no chance that the result in Iowa would affect tariff legislation at Washington, will Mr. Boies let the majority of his fellow citizens in Iowa continue in their delusion and ignorance? How can he resist the opportunity of instructing them as to the iniquity of protection and the blessings of the tariff for revenue only?

where cannot penetrate.

Governor Boies is a man of capacity and thoughtfulness, yet he throws away this great opportunity of converting Iowa and bringing it into the fold of the unprotected sheep. He gives to Grundy Centre what was meant for the nation. Such is the difficulty that may beset a Democratic candidate in a Republican State.

# Manufacturing in Massachusetts.

The seventh report of the Massachusetts Bureau of the Statistics of Labor, which has just been published, furnishes a reasonably complete account of the condition of manufactures in that State during the year 1892. The report contains returns from nearly five thousand factories, comprising the leading establishments in the principal industries. It is true that the total number of establishments in the same industries which made returns in the State census of 1885 was upward of nineteen thousand. These, however, included a large number of small establishments in which comparatively few persons were employed. The representative character of the present report is demonstrated by the fact that the total output in 1892 of the establishments named in it was considerably larger than the aggregate output seven years before of the much larger number of factories enu-

merated in the census of 1885.

Let us look at some of these statistics in detail. The total value of the goods made and work done in Massachusetts in 1885 by 19.072 establishments was \$629,444,927; on the other hand, the value of goods made and work done in the same State in 1892 by 4.935 establishments was \$676,621,503. Pass ing now to particular industries, we find that the cotton goods made last year by 161 factories were valued at \$92,165,520, while those made in 1885 by 165 factories were only valued at \$61,425,097. The boots and shoes made by \$49 establishments last year were worth \$118,568,318, as against \$114,729,538, the valuation of the boots and shoes made by 2,366 establishments in 1885. A like gain is noticeable in woollen goods, the amount of these produced last year in 151 factories being valued at \$37. 454,862, while the quantity of similar commodities made in 189 factories in 1885 was only valued at \$31,748,278. As regards metallic goods and food preparations, on the other hand, the comparatively few establishments represented in this report produced considerably less than the much larger number of factories making returns to the census of 1885. On the whole, however, the products in 1892 of the 4,935 leading establishments designated in the book before us exhibit an increase of \$47,176,576. or 7.49 over the aggregate output of the 19.072 establishments in the same industries which made returns in the last Massachusetts decennial census. There could be no more conclusive evidence of the progress of manufactures in the State.

From a table in which the returns are classified by cities, we get some interesting facts in regard to the present rank of various manufacturing centres. Boston, of course, heads the list, employing in the industries reported 90,198 persons, and making goods valued at upward of \$208,-000,000. Lowell still holds the second place, employing 28,086 persons, and making goods of an annual value of nearly \$40,000, 000. Ther comes Fall River, with 22,822 employees, and an output valued at \$31,-

same nomination in Massachusetts, but on ing 21,478 persons, and making goods valued at upward of \$39,000,000. Then come Lynn, Lawrence, Haverbill, and Cambridge in the order named. For the purpose of instituting a compari-

> the report confines itself to 4,473 establishments which made returns in both of the years named. It appears that the number of persons employed in these establishments at the periods of employment of the greatest number was 335,919 in 1891 and 352,939 in 1892, an increase of 5.07 per cent., while the number employed at the periods of employment of the smallest number in 1991 was 260,419 and in 1892 271,399, an increase of 4.22 per cent. The range of unemployment, however, was slightly greater last year than in 1891, the number of unemployed at some period of longer or shorter duration being 81,-540 in 1892, as against 75,500 in 1891, an increase of 8 per cent. The total amount paid in wages by the establishments which are here made the subject of analysis, increased 6.10 in 1892 as compared with 1891. In the principal industries wages increased as follows: Leather, 12 per cent.; boots and shoes, 10.81 per cent.; worsted goods, 7.76 per cent.; paper goods, 5.40 per cent.; metallic goods, 4.06 per cent., and cotton goods, 3.88 per cent. The average yearly earnings per individual, without regard to sex or age, of those employed in the 4,473 establishments were \$445.49 in 1891, and rose to \$452.21 in 1892, thus showing an increase of 1.51 per cent. The higher earnings were made as a rule in the industries demanding greater skill and employing males chiefly; the lower, in factory industries employing large proportion of females and youths.

#### A Protection Poet Robbed by a Protectionist.

In a leading article printed on Wednesday, we quoted an Ohlo protectionist song, or McKinley pean, and attributed it to Wil-LIAM WARD, B. P. We quoted it from the Cleveland Leader, where it appeared with the name of WILLIAM WARD, B. P., standing at its head as its author and maker. Mr. WILLIAM VAN NORTWICK of Jersey City now writes us that he composed this song more than two years ago. It is evident therefore that WILLIAM WARD is an Impudent literary imposter, an idea-lifter, a filcher of brains.

But what does Mr. VAN NORTWICK expect? There is his friend, Major McKinley, going up and down in the State of Ohio advocating protection. Protection, as the Democratic platform avers, is robbery. Why should not Mr. WILLIAM WARD, B. P., contribute his little mite of robbery to the cause of McKinleyism?

We suppose Mr. WILLIAM WARD's title of B. P. means Blooming Protectionist.

TELLER wants the panic back again. - Chicago

And the chances are he may get it, and worse than ever, if the Senate don't pass the Repeal bill within a reasonable time

It is the universal sentiment of this city that Surrogate Ranson should be renominated. His reflection will then take care of itself.

Train robberies are getting too common and too frequent. They must be stopped and the robbers must be severely punished. Meanwhile why should not every train carry a military guard?

In the great Cherokee Outlet races, which are to begin this day at the hour of noon. there will be between 50,000 and 80,000 racers. about one-seventh of them women. Such a race as that of to-day was never but once seen before, and that was at the time of the Oklahoma opening, leas than three years ago; and the number of entries upon this occasion is even greater than it was upon the other. The contestants are on horseback and on bloycles, in wagons and buggles, while plenty of them are afoot, and some of them are in balloons, There are not nearly enough of prizes to go round, but perhaps one-third of the racers will get a quarter-section or a town lot. They are forbidden to carry firearms in the race or to the grounds, but there may be some shooting for all that. They have had hard lines for a long time. Many of them have waited since spring for the opening, and have hovered near the Outlet, half-starved, sleeping on the ground, out of money, and angry at Secretary

There will probably never be another race in this country like that which begins this day at noon.

The September number of an American magazine opens with an article upon the Englishman IZAAR WALTON; and after that it has articles upon the Englishman THACKERAY. the Englishman Papys, and the Englishman RICHARDSON, followed by still other com positions about Englishmen or by them. Great are the English, or some of them; but we are not aware that any one of their magazines has ever been filled with articles shout eminent Americans, of whom there have been hundreds since the English lost control of this country.

#### The Coming New Tariff-Advise to Hardware Manufacturers.

From Hardsoare. Whatever our individual opinion, or your individual opinion, may be as to the wisdom of a protective policy, the dominant party have declared against it, and it to but the part of good generalship for each concern in the United States who make goods which can be marketed abroad, to turn their attention in that direction. Ther are trade connections, and very desirable ones, to be made in Australia, in the Spanish-American countries. n West India, and in the far Eastern British possession They are not troubled over the discussions of the Me Kinley tariff or the silver bill; and American hardware tools and machinery have only to be properly introduced to be sure of a good and healthy trade to follow-provided

it is done in the right way.

Very many manufacturing concerns have attempted to transact business direct with these countries, with out the service of the commission merchants who have their headquarters in New York, with branche all over the world. This policy has repeatedly been proven to be a disastrous one, for while it is easy to sell goods abroad, it is quite another matter to collec the money for the same. The commission bouse whose branches are scattered over the four quarters of the earth, are in the same position toward the buyer in these countries that the manufacturer is to the buye who purchases these goods here in the United Stat. They know to whom to extend credit, and where to decline it; and the slight commission charged is wall earned by them, if for no other reason than that it is an insurance against bad debts.

Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, To the Epiros or The Sun-Sir: The pavements on th southwest corner were removed a year ago and were replaced by very roughly and scarcely laid boards. During the whole of last winter, as well as the dark and rainy nights since then, this corner has been most daugerous place to frespass on. A great many people have formed the habit of crossing the street to avoid the dangers. Though the attention of the builders has been called to this matter, the outlook seems to point to another winter of this unlawful and dan-gerous nulsance unless the city authorities wake up. A number of fails have been caused by the roughness of this corner. ONE OF THE INJURED.

# A Statesman Who Has Falled.

from the Atlanta Constitution.
We raised him here in Billville, fore he ever come in We got him up at break o' day an' learned him how to An' each election day that come he always made his He'd vote six times by daylight, an' twenty times by

Then we put him up fer Congress, an' he told the boys that he Was fer sliver, like salvation-an' you know salvation's An' we sent him on a howlin' where the Congress fel-But he warn't no good at roun' when he got so fur from

They called him a "bimetallist," an' then he jerked his coat,
An' went to compromisin', when he orisr went to vote! They crossed him an' they bossed him, an' he didn't make his mark.

An' he'll vote no more by daylight an' be'll run no more by dark!

WHO THE DEUCH IS PILLSBURY

LOCKED IN PILLABURY'S BOSOM.

Greenhalge's friends are beginning to ask if any on san tell where the Pillebury sentiment is.

PILLSBURY-LIBERTY.

From the Boston Journal

The family name is almost a synonyme for liberty.

ANOTHER PILISBURY IN THE PIELD.

O, LOVE LONG LOOKED FOR, WHEREFORE DOS

THOU WAIT?

It looks as if in a short time a fairly definite reply could be given to Tax Sun's impatient query. "Who the

THE POREMOST MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN.

From the Boston Herakl.

The Advertiser should next proceed to show why the

Hon. Independence Bail of Billerica ought not to be the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetta.

CRUEL CHICAGO.

TOAD HILL THUNDERS IN ITS INDEX.

From the Tond Hill Times and Banner.
To the Republicans or Massachunerts: The under

igned, firmly believing that the nomination of the

Republican party of Massachusetta, inspire harmony, and insure success, do hereby earnestly urgo upon those of their fellow Republicans who agree with them

n this opinion, the importance of attending the cau

cuses. While we have no wish to anticipate the free choice of the Convention, we believe that the senti-ment of the Republican masses of the State will ratify

and approve the judgment of Mr. Pillsbury's friends

Letha, then, use every intelligent and manly means to place in the chair of Samuel Adama, of Edward Everett, and of John A. Andrew, a worthy successor,

WHERE ZENAS T. PILLSBURY IS.

party does. I yield to no man in the width of my Republican belief. In State matters my platform is

IS HE AN EXPLETIVE?

To the Editon or The Sun-Sir: In some parts of

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and, I think, northern New York, "Pilisbury" is used much like Sam Hill

For instance, when I was a boy in the Honsatonic Val-

ley we would say of a heavy drinker: "He drinks like Pilisbury"; of a strong horse, "he pulls like Pilisbury";

it rains like Pilisbury", and so on. If I am right, the

nguiry, Who the deuce is Pillsbury ? means, Who the

THE BEAUTIFUL VAGUE.

From an energies with Ex-Gon, Amer.
I haven't the slightest idea what Mr. Pillsbury's idea

WILL THE LINE STRETCH OUT TO THE CRACK OF

DOOM?

From the Squissitt Register.

The Hon. Gershom F. Pillsbury has at length yields

to the importunities of his friends and consented to

become a candidate for the nomination for Governo

This is official. Mr. Pillsbury's special insistence local issues is upon the following points:

SHAKESPEARE A LITTLE SCRATCHED.

From the Boston Home Journal

greere)-To be sung con amore by a quartet and main

shorns of politiciaus on a moonlight night on the

greensward. All are dressed in party colored tighta with feathers in caps and chips on shoulders. The in-

strumentalists in the background carry instruments

cymbals, lyres, jew's-harps, and tin horns. Respectfully dedicated to Tus Sun in reply to its classic in quiry, "Who the deuce is Pillabury!"

The fates such grace did give him.

But is he wise as he is smart?
For wisdom needs not smartness.
And can he get the votes of men

To help him in his aspirations

Who is Pilisbury? What is he, That politicians love him? Canny, clever, smart is he;

That he might elected be.

To govern over them !

Then to Pillsbury let us sine

To him let us ballots bring.

Uxparings, Mass., Sept. 8, 1893.

Boston, Sept. 12, 1893.

Goes on apace;

years ago for a violation of the Australia

On every tongue the name.

His energies, His intellect to try and wing

What care we for tariff free.

Proclaim through Tun Son

That the work is done.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

ify and produce them.

Can hesitate to bring

His sympathies,

Pillsburyt

he Toad Hill Pilisbury isn't the man at all.

That Pilisbury is excelling; He excels every mortal thing

Upon the dull earth dwellings

ODE

Bense T.

Is "in it" yet.

And Zenas Z.

Gets there.

IS HE IN DE LEV'NT' WARD?

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Pillsbury is quite well

SING HEIGH, FOR THE PILLSBURY CHASE.

What sportsman, strong of mental swing,

Baby Ruth, her sister, or the Valkyrie, So long as we follow the road that leads to

Then hurrah ! for Tax Sex, which shines for all;

Abe Slupsky, and all others now over the wall, We awalt the hour when we can raise Our hats on high, and, facing the sky,

WHO SHALL DESCRIBE THE INDESCRIBABLE?

To the Epiron of The Sch-Sr: Ever since I reachbout Columbus I have longed to discover something

Can you give a description of Philabury ! I migh

and him on Lake George. If he ain't there or up in th

North Woods, then I don't know where the deuce he is

A CRY FOR A MAN.

From the Street's Hills Beacon

No more Pillabury in ours. The Republicans of Massachusetts have fired blank cartridges enough. Give

INDIGNATION OF THE FOREMOST MASSACHUSETIS

REPUBLICAN.

From a Speech Delivered by Judge Independence Ball at Billeria

It will be forty years next years ince I helped to form the Republican party of Massachusetts. In all that time I cannot remember that we have had to look up the names of our candidates in the directory or to de-

pend upon the truant officers or the town crier to ver

MOST MUSICAL.

From the Padmor Witnes

As we understand it, Pillabury was forced to leave Harvard College on account of playing the fiddle.

LINES WEITTEN IN AN ALBUM.

Though wrought with more than mortal grace,

ALBEST EDWARD PILIABURY.

My heart in rapture swells and sings.

Now strong, now soft as fairy gloves,

The eagle's scream, the coo of doves Thunders of war and sighs of Loves.

know, thou and I shall never part,

My joy, my love, my life thou art

By shore or sea, where'er thou be, Thou ambulatory mystery,

And tell us all thy history.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 7.

ialga, 4; Pillabury, 0; Ball, 46.

APPEAL

Come out, come on, come back, come off,

INDEPENDENCE FOREVER.

From the Bridgesquer Mercury,
A vote taken on Conductor Crans's "Huckleberry"
apress yesterday afternoon showed: Hart, 4; Green

NO SUCH MAN.

I envy not the thrones of kings.

No golden wand, no ivory mace,

Beside my bow can hold a place.

My fladie, idol of my heart,

known in Ward XI. He is the man that Frank Briggs

fired out of the Arlington street voting booth a fe

C. W.

R. CRANK

DAILY READER.

A BERKHADE.

"Who is Strike !!" (with apologies to the late

1. No State irrigation of cranberry bors.

2. No repeal of the Drunk law.

" 1. State irrigation of cranberry bogs.

deuce is the deuce ! an obvious tautology.

" 2. The repeal of the Drunk taw."

From an Intercies in the Sandwick Flag.

"On national matters I believe everything that the

RANAON RHODRS, South Boston, Tructur P. Bounes, New Bedford.

OLIVER BISHOP, Greenfield,

JOHATHAN B. GREEN, Tatnick.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Zenas T. Pillsbury of Toad Hill.

Boston, Sept. 14, 1898.

ort and simple:

ion. Zenas T. Pillabury for Governor will unite the

From the Agreean Hemorial.

The Ron. Bonum Pillsbury has painted his barn.

From the Comm

From the Chicago Trebuna. Who the deuce cares who Pillsbury is?

ence is Pillsbury !"

From the Springfield Republic

THE EVILS OF OUR LAND LAWS.

Address to the American Public The Indian Land Adjustment League calls the attention of the American people to the impending opening of the Cherokee strip as an object lesson in the evil fruits of existing land laws. A beautiful territory, comprising millions of acres, is to be thrown open to settlement. The homeseeker is invited to go there with his family and help himself to land. When he gets there he finds the paid agents of immense land rings in swarms. Townsite schemers are everywhere.

The real homeseeker is thrust aside. Fast horses, balloons, and bicycles are pressed into for the mad scramble In this Columbian year, when the watchword of the republic is liberty, equality, and fraternity. the eyes of the world are drawn to the spectacle of bodies of armed men waiting for A Government signal to trample upon every

spectacle of bodies of armed men waiting for a Government signal to trample upon every obligation of fraternity and brotherhood, and turn the blessings of free land into a saturnalia of bloodshed and crime.

Is not this the result of the existing laws? In what way do they protect the real homeseeker as against the speculator? If they do, why did not the same laws protect in Oklahoma, where the best portion of that territory is to-day in the hands of the speculator? Would any of our States permit such an overriding of the weak by the strong? What State, if it had an immense park to open to settlement, would allow its citizens to rush for the choice sites at a signal, and thus give every advantage to the strong and the unscrupulous? Are the brutalities and license of the strip opening to be placed with the White City as the best fruits of 1803? Can the brain that produced the World's Fair devise no better way to give the homeseeker land than by the present laws of scrambie and grab?

Already famine has taken up her abode among the boomers, with grim threatenings of the coming winter. Already the professional land grabbers are out in force. Facea well known at Oklahoma and other openings are seen crowding the front line. Facea well known at Oklahoma and other openings are seen crowding the front line. Facea well known at Oklahoma and other openings of the coming winter. Already the professional land grabbers are out in force. Facea well known at Oklahoma and other openings of the coming winter. Already the professional in graphers are out in force. Facea well known at Oklahoma and other openings of the coming winter. Already the professional in graphers are out in force. Facea well known at Oklahoma and other openings of the coming winter. Already the profession of speculation is and. Is this the wish of the American people? Do they hold land so lightly that they will permit it to be obtained by force or fraud? Do we thus educate the Indian in peace and righteousness, and fill him with a desire to emulate our ways

## ALBANY ELECTION OFFICERS.

The General Term Sustains the Action Mayor Manning.

ALBANY, Sept. 15 .- The case of the Albany election officers has been decided in favor of the Herrick-Manning faction by the General Term, which sat at Saratoga to-day. Judge D. Cady Herrick wrote the opinion, which is concurred in by Judge Mayham and non-concurred in by Judge Putnam. When Mayor Manning had possession of the Argus he caused to be published therein a list of Democratic election officers, and caused the persons named therein to be sworn in by the Chief of Police. They served at the last election. The

Police. They served at the last election. The Hill-Hamilton Democrats carried the case into the courts for a judicial determination. The question at issue was this:

The Board of Election Inspectors consists of the Mayor. Mr. Manning, the President of the Common Council, Mr. Armitage, and a man selected by the minority members of the Common Council, Mr. Gregory.

Mr. Armitage refused to not with Mr. Manning. The law provides that the list of election officers submitted by the majority members must be adopted, while that of the minority members must be adopted, while that of the minority members must be adopted by Mr. Armitage was adopted by his and Mr. Gregory's votes. Mr. Manning's list was not received. Mr. Manning, holding that he was the minority member, caused the list prepared by the Herrick faction to be published as the official list in the county paper, which he retained possession of. The decision of to-day was expected when it became known how the court was constituted. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

### PAROLE SYSTEM IN MASSACHUSETTS A Plan by Which It Is Hoped to Restor

Boston, Sept. 15 .- Warden Bridges of the State prison, with the sanction of the Governo and Council, is to try an experiment which may conduce to the better conduct of longterm men, usually the most unruly in the prison. William F. Hazzard, who has served five years of a twenty-five years' sentence under the Habitual Criminal act, will be released on Saturday morning on parole. This
has never before been done in Massachusetts.
By the conditions of the parole Hazzard
hereafter must not lead an idle and dissolute
life, must not visit any barroom, gambling
house, or house of ill fame, or associate with
persons of bad character; he must not violate
any laws of the Commonwealth, but lead an
upright, industrious, and law-abiding life.
Should he violate any of these conditions he
will be immediately taken back to Charlestown, and there confined until the last day of
the twenty-five years' sentence has expired.
Hazzard's prison record has been excellent,
and it is the purpose of the Warden to show
the eighteen other twenty-five-year men in
the prison that they, too, may possibly get
their freedom if they obey the rules of the
perion and show themselves otherwise deserving. the Habitual Criminal act, will be re-

MRS. FIELD'S BUSINESS VENTURE.

She Will Sell Bonnets Herself, She Says, If by So Doing She Can Make Money. Mrs. Cyrus W. Field returned from Europe

in the Fuerst Bismarck yesterday with her 11 year-old daughter. She went to the house of her mother. Mrs. John Andrews, at 166 Wes Sixty-fifth street, where for the present she will remain. In the afternoon she told a reporter about her business venture, concerning which much was printed in the newspapers while she was abroad.

which much was printed in the howspapers while she was abroad.

"Before I went to Europe, about two mouths ago." she said. "I purchased a half interest in Mr. William H. Curtis's millinery establishment at 210 Fifth avenue. Our affairs were in such a state that it was necessary for me to do something to protect us against the future. We have a great many debts to pay off, and I shall do all I can to help my husband pay them. That is about all there is to it.

"I do not know anything about the milliners' trade, nor can I tell yet whether I shall do any work in the store. If I should think it would help the business were I to sell bonnets

## would help the business were I to sell bonnets in the store I would cheerfully do it." BROOKLYN'S CLOSED BANK.

Depositors Ask the Attorney-General to Apply for an Associate Receiver. ALBANY, Sept. 15.-Louis Wanke, J. M. Lyle, R. Drant, C. A. Haviland, Samuel Peden, and

David T. Lynch appeared before Attorney-General Rosendale this afternoon, as a committee representing the depositors of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, and asked him to apply to the court for the appointment of an apply to the court for the appointment of an associate receiver to act with Receiver Dyckman. Mr. Drant submitted a verified statement of the grounds upon which the application is based the principal one being that Receiver Dyckman acted as counsel to the President and directors of the bank before it was closed, and that his sympathy would naturally tend to these officials in the discharge of his receivership.

The Attorney dispersal said he would exce charge of his receivership.
The Attorney-tieneral said he would care fully consider the matter.

#### Cost of Education in Women's Colleges, From the Churches

Setting aside all except the unavoidable ex Setting aside all except the unavoidable expenses, the young woman seeking information as to the college her means will permit her to enter, may find useful facts in this list:

Bryn Mawr. \$475: Vassar. \$490. Smith, \$350: Wellesley, \$150: Weman's College, Baltimore, \$30: Mount Holyake, \$200.

These figures cover only the absolutely necessary outlay for tuition, beard, and room rent, but expenses must vary according to the tastes and means of the student. A Wellesley student claims that \$500 is the outside figure of her annual expenditure, and in Harvard Annex student says that only strict occumy enabled her to get through on \$800 a year.

# Individual Experience

From the Detroit Free Press From a Private Latter.
Charley Ernst tells me that Thomas N. Hart is not afraid of any of the candidates for Governor except Ball. By the way, "Who the deuce is Piliabury?" He seems to be a friend of Tun Sun's, but hanged if even

"After the ball is over.
After the break of morn."
My head is so big I have to
Put my hat on with a shoe horn.

ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

ments. From Printe s' Ink.

BY J. SHERWOOD SEYMOUR. Publisher of the New York Evening Post.

Some publishers of daily newspapers purposely print many more papers than they think can be sold, under the impression that the axtra expense is more than offset by the advertising the paper receives on account of the fictitious increase of circulation.

I am not at all in sympathy with this form of newspaper "enterprise," either on business or moral grounds. To print extra copies of a sheet like a 12-page Post would cost something like \$4.50 a thousand copies, and, when one considers that circulations are frequently swelled by this method tens of thousands of copies, it is easily seen that it is an expensive proceeding. From a moral standpoint I think that obtaining money for advertising on the basis of these inflated circulations is obtaining money under false pretences. It seems to me that advertisers are every

year becoming more incredulous regarding newspaper circulations. A prime cause of their doubt is the competition that is being so flercely waged among the newspapers themselves. Nowadays an advertiser does not only need to know the number of copies printed, but he must also know the percentage of unbut he must also know the percentage of unsold copies returned by newsdeniers before
a reasonably accurate idea of the circulation of a paper can be arrived at. The easis
upon which unsold copies can be returned is
not an easy matter for a publisher to settle, if
he wishes to be fair to the advertiser, the
newsdealer, and to his paper. The newsdealer
must be fairly well protected, for if the lines
are too tightly drawn some sales are certain to
be lost. It is the custom in our office to allow
dealers to return unsold papers to the are too tightly drawn some sales are certain to be lost. It is the custom in our office to allow dealers to return unsold papers to the amount of one-fifth of the number purchased. This is the outside figure, and if a dealer regularly reaches this limit ne is consulted and advised to be a little more conservative in his orders. As a result of this plan few dealers take advantage of the full limit, and a great many do not, on an average, return two per cent. of the papers they order. The custom varies widely with other dallies. The publishers of the New Yong Sun, for example, assert that no papers are turnable, while the Heraid and Horid allow one for two," or half the original cost. All the other New York dailies allow full returns. Sunday papers are also fully returnable.

The number of papers that are regularly returned in some local newspaper offices would surprise many advertisers. There are some stands in New York that are regularly returning from 40 to 50 per cent. of the number of certain papers that are sent to them daily it.

certain papers that are sent to them daily!

In reply to frequent questions on the aubject, I am forced to say that I do not believe the average circulation statement. The question of circulation is a fearful and wonderful thing, and a subject that seems to be but little understood by many leading advertisers. They do not appear to trace returns as carefully as they should, and they count too much on a bare statement of circulation. Some papers have made a practice of publishing the reports of unprejudiced persons who have been induced to conduct an "investigation," and supposed they were making a correct statement. I can secure all the affidavits I wish that the circulation of the Evening Post is double the actual figure; and the committee will be honest and sincere in making its report.

There is an infinite number of ways in which circulation can be juggled with. For example, ertain papers that are sent to them daily

sincere in making its report.

There is an infinite number of ways in which circulation can be juggied with. For example, how does such an investigating committee know that the press has not been set an extra 20,000 for its benefit? How can it know that the returns are not being held back, or that the inspection is being made on Tuesday, when the return books are clear, in ignorance of the fact that Wednesday is the regular return day, and that twenty-four hours later the office will be deluged with unsold copies? Everything regarding circulation can be fixed. Over my desk there is a calendar connected by electric wires with the press calendar. Every paper printed registers in both places instantaneously. Surely nothing could appear to be more honest than that. The other day, in the presence of a Printers' Ink representative, in order to show him how easy it was to juggle circulation in two seconds. I changed the register on the dial from 25,000 to 1.012,880.

If I was an advertiser, and anxious to know the circulation of a certain paper, I would work out my own plan. I would watch the newspaper office at delivery time. It is easy to determine about how many papers ill a mail sack, and those that are carried out by men and boys can be approximately estimated by the size of the

about how many papers fill a mall sack, and those that are carried out by men and boys can be approximately estimated by the size of the bundles. Most offices allow a visitor at least sufficiently near the press room to enable a practised ear to tell how many presseare running, and, as the average capacity is no secret, a fairly accurate idea of circulation can be obtained by these methods.

After all, the best circulation claim is the statement of an honest man.

# PROTECTIONIST AND PLAGIARIST.

The Hon, Wm. Ward, B. P., Conveys a Cam paign Song from Mr. W. H. Van Nortwick, To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am a daily and careful reader of "THE SUN, which shines for all." I find in your morning edition of the 13th inst. an article headed. "Injustice to Mr. Cleveland." Referring to the Ohio campaign you say: "The Protectionists are already singing, to the tune of 'Dearest Mac.

this song by William Ward, B. P .: "Our banner bears upon its stripes, Let all the world behold, The magic word 'Protection,' In broad characters of gold. Protection to the home market, Industry's potent charm, To reward the hardy toll

Of the workshop and the farm, "Then march on to the fray In panoplied array, For God and the right

We'll win the fight:

It is McKinley's way." During Major McKinley's first canvans for Governor of Ohio, in 1831, I wrote and pub-lished in the Circuland Leader, with my signa-ture attached, a song to the tune of "Degrees Mac," the third stanza and chorus of which read as follows:

Our banner bears upon its stripes, let all the world nagic word Protection, in broad characters of Protection to the home market, Industry's potent

To reward the hardy toilers of the workshop and the farm.

Then come in proud array. McKinley points the way. The fee we'll smite, And win the fight

On the third November day I have a printed copy of the original song i my possession. It bears date July 31, 1891 and therefore is over two years old. The cho-rus to the last stanza of my song, as publish ed, is as follows:

Then march on to the fray

In panopiled array,
For field and the right
We'll win the fight: It is McKinley's way. It is evident that Ward, B. P. is a plagia-rist, a common literary thief, but who the deuce is he, and what is the meaning of B. P.? I don't know him, and never heard of him un-til introduced by your article, crediting him with the authorship of a stolen song. B. P., I presume, means l'ass l'illerer or Bamboozling l'agiarlet. Respectfully yours.

JEESRY CITY, Sept. 13.

That is dust What It Means.

To the Editor of The Syn-Sir. Won't you please explain exactly what "Tariff for revenue only" means? Does it mean that it is simply for the expenses of the manufacturer against the foreign article. If so, then manufacturer against the foreign article. If so, then manufacturers against things that can be made cheaper abroad.

#### Chauncey on the Midway. From the Change Leco d.

"Who is that fine looking man ! " soked the manage of the catrich farm as a stately liceting fellow strot west on Midway.

"Why, that's Chaunsey Depow." resided a man in plug hat at the doorway.

"Who's Depow !"

"Orator."
"Talk well!" Best in the world,"

"What's his price !"

Talking

"He bas none." "Then he's fast the man we are looking for. Fing

# Relative Importance.

Mr. Skidds-It may seem to you amend time to ask the question, but before we start to the theatre I want to know if you will marry me, Delia. Delta-I, too, have a question to ask

Ask It." "Is my hat on straight ?"
"Yes. Will you marry me?"
"Yes."

TINGLE MUST KEEP HANDS OFF.

bacco Investigation Himself,

Returned Copies and Circulation State-Collector Kilbreth is Attending to This To. Collector Kilbreth is debating what he will do about the alleged tobacco frauds at this port. For some time he has been making inquiries concerning the importations of Sumatra tobacco by the firm of I. Liebes & Co., 140

Water street. The customs duty on Sumatra tobacco (wratepers) is \$2.75 a pound on stemmed, \$2 on unstemmed, and the duty on fillers is 35 conts. The Fairchild Custom House investigators called the attention of the Treasury Departs ment to a decision by General Appraiser Sharrots that under the McKinley act, if Tobacco Examiner George C. Hammill at the Appraisaer's stores discovered fifteen per cent fillers in a bale, the duty was to be levied at 35 cents a pound. The tobacco importers of California and Florida had testified before the Commis-

and Florida had testified before the Commission that Mr. Sharrets's decision practically induced certain importers to uniformly put in lifteen per cent. of fillers.

On the protest of the Commission the Transactury Department overrolled Mr. Sharrets' decision. At the same time the Treasury Department directed Appraiser Bunn to transfer Hammill from his place as tobacco examiner. The place is now filled by Examiner Roberts, Hammill is the man who was removed in 1887 on the recommendation of Collector Maxons, who subsequently recovered \$0.000 on an invoice of tobacco which Hammill had passed. With the advent of the Harrison Administration Hammill had been reinstated at the request of the late list herford B. Haves.

The importations of L. Liebes & Co. were involved in Mr. Sharret's interpretation of the McKinley tariff. The Collector and others are inclined to believe that the firm's importations should have paid at least \$100,000 more in duties. Much of this tobacco is still in bond, and the Collector has been considering the advisability of sering it, subject to an investigation.

The Fairchild Commission has done all the

advisability of seizing it, subject to an investigation.

The Fairchild Commission has done all the work on this matter, and when it was completed Treasury Agent McCoy of Col. Montgomery's staff stepped in and made what the Commission says was a superficial examination, and then forwarded a report to Mr. Tingle at Washington. Mr. Tingle, it is said, then consulted with United States District Atterney Mitchell, and later on he meddled with Collector Kilbrath. The Collector promptly protested to Assistant Secretary Hamlin, and Mr. Hamlin, has notified the Collector that Mr. Tingle will not be allowed to interfere in any way with the Collector's determination of the case. Mr. Tingle came to New York yesterday on this business.

## ELM STREET IMPROVEMENT.

#### The Area of Assessment Marked Out and the Work to Be Pushed. The final maps for the opening and widen-

ing of Elm street were approved and signed by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement yesterday, and Corporation Counsel Clark was directed to secure the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal and Assessment. On motion of Mayor Gilroy it was decided to request the Commissioners, when appointed, to take title to the property to be acquired as soon as possible under the law, which will to within six months after their appointment. The Board also suggested an area of assessment to be fixed by the Commission, the property included within the lines named to bear

ment to be fixed by the Commission. The projectly included within the lines named to bear one-half of the cost of the improvement. The Board determined that the city shall pay the other molety. Mayor Gilroy explained that this was onlyfalr, as the Elm street opening and widening is an improvement of benefit to the entire city.

The area of assessment suggested is described by a line beginning in Whitchall street, near Pearl, drawn 100 feet east of Pearl, Madison, and Allen streets, and First avenue to Seventeenth street; 100 feet north of Seventeenth street, crossing Broadway, and 100 feet west of Broadway. Entwersity place, and Wooster street to Canal; 100 feet north of Canal street to Broadway and 100 feet east of Broadway to Bowling. Green, thence through Whitchall street to the place of beginning, Mayor Gilroy explained that the property on lower Broadway ought not to be assessed, as it is already assessed heavily for the College place opening and widening.

The improvement of Elm street will consist of its extension through the blocks to Chambers street at Centre street, its widening the entire length, and its extension north to connect with Lafayette place. The estimated cost of the improvement is \$5,000,000.

JERSEY CITY BONDS GO BEGGING.

### Only One Bid, and that for Only \$10,000 of a New Issue of \$700,000.

The Jersey City Board of Finance met yesterday afternoon to receive bids for \$700,000 of assessment bonds which are to be issued to take up a similar amount of bonds which will mature on Oct. 1. The new bonds are to run thirty years, bear five per cent, interest, and the principal and interest are payable in gold. To the great surprise of the Board of Finance there was only one bid, and that was for only \$10,000 of the issue at par. The solitary bid was from the General Society of Mechanics and

was from the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of this city. It was referred to the Committee on Finance,
Jersey City bonds have commanded a premium for a great many years past, and have been eagerly sought for as an investment. The Board will arrange to meet the city's maturing obligation by issuing temporary loss bonds, which will be taken by the local banks, and when the money market becomes easily. the investment bonds will be again offered for

WITH MESSAGES FROM THE POPE Father Rooker Arrives on His Freied to Mgr. Satolli and Cardinal Gibbon

The Rev. Frederick Z. Rooker, Vice-Rector of the American College in Home, arrived here yesterday on the Britannie. He is the bearer of Important messages from the Pope to Cardinal Gibbens and Mgr. Satolli, and also has in his custody for the Cardinal a bas relief portrait of the Pope, carved in stone and hand-somely set in diamonds.

Father Rooker is a native of Albany, where-his relatives still live. He was educated for the priesthood in Rome, and has not been in this country since his ordination, in the Hely

City. It was mistakenly reported in January last that he was on his way here to be Mgr. Satolly's secretary and that he would then bring Mgr. Satolli's commission as delegate apostolic.

# Harlem River Speedway Plans

The work of preparing specifications for the new Harlem River speedway has been delayed by a difference of opinion among the Park Commissioners. It has been advocated that the proposed sidewalk for pedestrians on the river side of the drive be dispensed with. and that those who resort to the speedway on and that those who resort to the speedway or foot be restricted to the use of a broad side-walk on the cliff side. An argument in favor of this method of construction is that it will prevent persons crossing the speedway and lessen the liability to accident. Some of the Commissioners are in favor of having a sile-walk on the river side of the drive, even if none is built on the other side.

President Tappen said yesterday that the War Department has consented to extend the bulkhead line of the river at High bridge at Washington Bridge, for the purpose of making the speedway at those points as wide as at all others.

#### Estimate of the Park Department. President Tappen of the Park Commission

said yesterday that the Park Board will ask of more than the \$1.0081.455 that was appropriated for the current year.

The biggest part of the increase," said Mr. Tapper. "Is found in the item for the inpression of the increase," said Mr. Tapper. "Is found in the item for the inpression of the new parks. We have asked it \$250.000 for that tarpesse as against \$16.1 given us a year ago. Then, to, we won it is to spend \$50.000 in renewing asphal, walks a the parks." the Board of Estimate for next year \$250,000

Father Bent in Court as a Judgment Debter. When Father Francis Dent lost his hundre thousand-dollar suit in the Supreme Cast Brooklyn against Bishop Ryan of Buffal. 5 costs were awarded to the latter. Father Pent pleaded poverty, and Judge Bartlett reduced pleaded poverty, and fluige Bartlett reduced the costs to \$170. This has remained untail. A few days ago Father Bent recovered \$1500 in costs in his suit against the Friars Minor, and restenday lishop Kyan had him before Jurige tulien as a judgment delice. Three weeks were given to Father Dent to se tis with the lishop.

# Ex. Secretary Van Brock in Sentenced.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15. - Erle O. Van Brooklin, ex-Secretary of the Board of Pire Count salohets who pleaded guilty to charges of toniery and grand larceny, was sentenced this mirrors to eight years and five months imprisonment in Auburn State prison. Van Broad in succeeded in stealing about \$40,000 from the city in carrying on the lay rolls dummy from a and forging their pay warrants.

Don't run the risk of your cod setting well of its you may thereby did into a condition in factorate to development of some intent tendent, which make you years of frombe. Better ours your only at a with the help of Dr. In Jayrea Expectorant as a bealing medicine for all counts, sore lungs, throsts—4dr.